

CLEVELAND AND MANNING.

**THE SECRETARY'S EFFORTS ON BEHALF  
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.**

**How the Democracy was Deprived of the Fruits of its Victory—The Administration Chilled by the Mildew of Mugwumpism—Garland Succeeding at Manning in the President's Presence—The Crushed Honors of**

the Stricken Secretary of the Treasury.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The first time that Secretary Manning and President Cleveland were thrown together politically, was at the Syracuse Convention in 1882, where the Albany delegation voted for Erastus Corning, Slocum and Flower were the three principal candidates, and they were forcing each other out of the race. Charles McCune of the *Buffalo Courier*, and John B. Manning, a brother of Daniel, and afterward Mayor of Buffalo, came on to see Manning at Syracuse. John B. had previously written to him, suggesting Cleveland's name. Cleveland was brought down from Buffalo two nights before the Convention, without anybody except his friends knowing it. He was met at the Hotel by Manning, and, after eating each other up, he saw Cleveland the first night he was there, and came to an understanding with him.

Next day Cleveland opened his headquarters with Buffalo whiskey in bottles kept cool in a tub of ice, as the only refreshment. Dan Lockwood, ex-Congressman from Buffalo, was there, and several other of Cleveland's Buffalo friends. They boomed him up as one of the boys and started the cry for him. Cleveland has since refused to nominate Lockwood for United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York on the ground that he is too much of an offensive partisan. As many delegates as could be seen were brought to Cleveland's room in the hotel. He talked with them and used the eloquence of the liguonno in the ice tub. It had a good effect, and the susceptible delegates, who wanted to get away

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John Kelly was present at the Convention, where Tammany got a partial representation. The County Democracy had 35 delegates, Irving Hall 10, and Tammany 24. Kelly had no particular choice between Slocum and Flower. He feared that some man would be nominated without the name of Tammany, and he was as long as he could prevent that he was satisfied. He had a talk with Cleveland the day after the election. Manning had seen him. He demanded no bargain or pledges. He asked Cleveland if he knew the merits of the County Democracy and Tammany. Cleveland answered that he knew nothing about either side. His knowledge of State politics was not extensive. He had no

all Tammany wanted was a fair show in the appointment of offices and a recognition. Justice to all would suit him. Kelly went away thinking he had captured Cleveland.

After the meeting began the next day the Tammany vote went down to the wire. Mr. Kelly's instructions, He knew there was no prospect of Corning's nomination on that ballot and wanted to show that Tammany was willing to do anything for peace. On the next ballot Albany led off with a solid vote for Cleveland. County after county followed. Erie came in last, but when Albany and Tammany met with the current Cleveland was nominated, owing his nomination to Tammany and Kelly.

Three or four days after his election Cleveland took a sudden trip to Albany, and was closed at the Delevan House with Manning for a few days. He was very friendly and open. Spina on the lookout for Cleveland's movements around Albany. They saw him, and, though

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they did not at the time know of the conference in New York. Manning, who had been in Cleveland when it was inaugurated, and Dan Lamont, then managing editor of the *Argus*, was murdered in 1883. Manning was a close friend of the *Argus* and looked after Manning's interests. He did so for a time, but looked after his own welfare also. He was a Democrat, but a Democrat who thought through the eyes of John Henry Carroll, editor of the *Argus*. He was a Democrat who was Mr. Manning's bitterest enemies. The *Argus* had been getting the State advertising, which was worth \$100,000, and to the *Argus* in 1883 it was worth more than half that much. St. Clair McKelway, who was a Democrat, but a Democrat who was a Democrat and William H. Johnson, part owner of the *Argus*, and a Democrat who was a Democrat, and Manning, Mr. Manning took part in the fight, though he could easily have chosen to stay out. He was a Democrat who could give the State advertising on one paper, but to distribute it. There were arguments on both sides. Manning was a Democrat who was a Democrat and men with much equal business to have all notices printed in the paper, for by subscription they would be able to get a large number of notices to run through a score of papers, and they would be able to get a large profit to accrue to the benefit of one paper. Manning had had no doubt that the Governor and Lamont would be able to get the Governor and Lamont to take the matter over. When it came to it, Governor Lamont, when-

Cleveland went to Manning. "Here is a bill," he said, "which interests you greatly. Therefore, I have signed it. But if it is not to your liking, I will not sign it."

"If that's the case, and you look at it that way, I will not sign it," he better said.

The bill was signed, and from that time on the relations between Manning and Cleveland were friendly.

During the winter of 1884-4 Manning went to Washington to see the President in connection with Mr. Tilden over the Presidential campaign. Both of them thought it was best for the party to have a Western man, and they both agreed that a Western man, they believed that it was due the West, only they were afraid that Hendricks would not like him. They were in favor of McCarty, two months before the election, rather than Tilden, and he had the advantage of Cleveland, and sent a Hendricks delegation to Chicago.

The nomination of Cleveland was planned only six weeks before the Convention and after the nomination of Cleveland, Manning did not believe in Cleveland at the time; but he did believe in Manning thought the candidate was Tilden.

Finally he decided to take up Cleveland, and he was in Cleveland, Ohio, in the fall of 1884. With him went Dan Lamoie, Ed. R. Angus, and Seth M. Wood in charge. Letters were sent through the Cleveland office to the Cleveland office in 1876 campaign. Special letters were sent to

And, they said, in substance, that to have the next election so Democratic, New York must be won. That was the only thing that could happen only by a New York vote. And the man, He was honest, and the State enemies he made were the old canal kings and the old speculators. The fight with Tammany had been long on the part of the delegation saw that a unit rule would be necessary to give Cleveland a good start. The delegation was the candidate for the Presidency and Tammany had been the thought Tammany was for anybody to beat Cleveland. Senator Jacobs had and a row with the delegation. The delegation was against and was against the delegation. The delegation Kelly tried to combine with them at Saratoga, but they would not. Kelly and his friends were expelled from the delegation were divided and would not be. The delegation was incensed. Jacobs and McLaughlin were incensed.

himself proposed to Chicago, such parties were not held in Cleveland. The delegates to the National Convention, chosen at the unit rule was notified. At the Chicago night came, Cleveland had a majority of the delegation and, though Manning's efforts were not sufficient to secure twenty-two votes. This was done through Manning's efforts, and by Manning's strength Cleveland won his nomination. Cleveland was elected and inaugurated. Manning was elected ground floor of the interval, and it was only at Cleveland's request, and with a knowledge of the interest of Cleveland in the position, he accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Manning's confidence in Cleveland, but he knew the Cleveland was a man of parts and how important it was that the first year should be guided aright. The first disagreement was in the matter of the tariff. Manning was a protectionist, and yet, he wanted Cleveland was a free trader. But Manning was mindful of Cleveland's feelings, and he was not selfish that Cleveland's action would be

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